A

LETTER

To the REVEREND

Mr. G. LOGAN, A. M.

One of the

MINISTERS

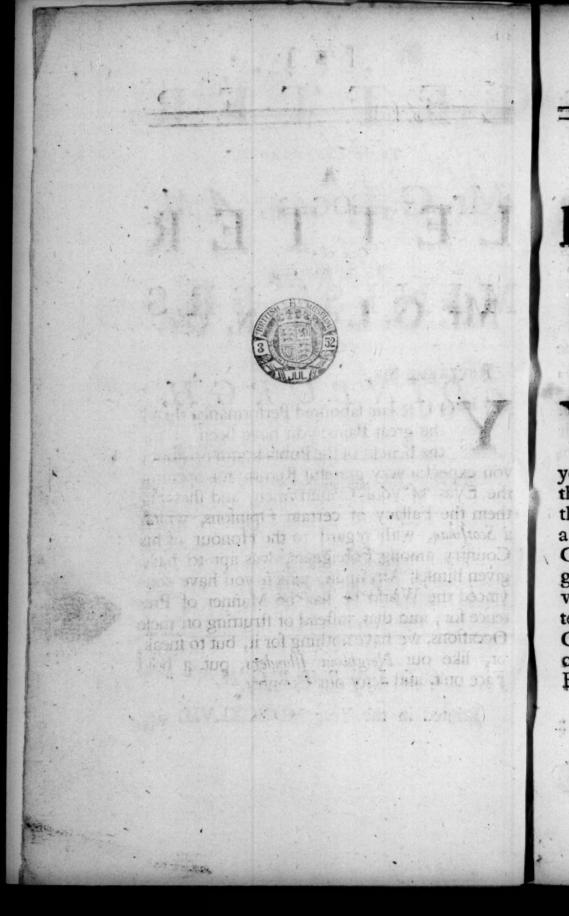
OF

EDINBURGH.

Nequid veri non audeat.



EDINBURGH,
Printed in the Year MDCCXLVII,



A

LETTER

To the REVEREND

Mr. G. LOGAN, &c.

REVEREND SIR,

the great Pains you have been at for the Benefit of the Publick, and no doubt you expect a very grateful Return, for opening the Eyes of your Countrymen, and shewing them the Fallacy of certain Opinions, which a Scotsman, with regard to the Honour of his Country among Foreigners, was apt to have given himself Airs upon, which you have convinced the World he has no Manner of Pretence for; and that, instead of strutting on these Occasions, we have nothing for it, but to sneak, or, like our Neighbour Islanders, put a bold Face on't, and deny our Country.

You have convinced us, that we have been, from the Beginning, a Pack of Scoundrels, subject, for above these 2000 Years, to a Set of U-furpers and Bastards.

THAT our ancient Claim of Monarchs, who make no inconsiderable Figure in History, compared with those of the neighbouring Kingdoms, instead of being boasted of, are a Reproach, Monsters whose Memories ought to rot and stink.

That our most authentick Records, those Monuments, those Remains of our Antiquity, are a Pack of Forgeries, not to be trusted—And prove all by adopting the Arguments of those Writers, who, for the Honour of their Country indeed, have laboured to rob us of that *Independency*, which our gallant Ancestors, led on by those Monarchs, nobly maintained at the Expence of their Blood.

Surely, for all this, you merit the Gratitude of every Scotsman, the Application of which I leave to them; and altho', reverend Sir, I am quite sensible that it must be ridiculous in any Body to attempt to answer you, yet I can't help offering a sew Remarks on some Parts of your Performance, as they offer.

SO .

THE

us

te

wat

a

VE

fub-

fU-

who

ing-

Re-

hofe

uity,

heir s of tors,

dat

ati-

of

end

yet

me

HE

i s of The first Piece of Entertainment you give us, is a full and convincing Proof of the Pretender's being a Bastard; and sure, if any Man will doubt of it, after the reverend and undeniable Authorities you produce, I shall say he is a very obstinate Insidel—Let us see—there is

Item, imprimis, Sermon preached by the rewerend Bishop of York in October last.

Item, Sermon preached by the reverend Bishop of Oxford in ditto Month.

Item, The Speech of a noble Lord on the Malt-Tax.

Item, The End of an old Memorial.

Which, together with 155 Pieces of private History, collected from the very best hearsay Authority by the reverend Dr. Burnet, Oldmixon, &c. make up the Packet.

But fure, Sir, you have forgot Part of the Budget, which I am bound to put you in Mind of — Several excellent Ballads, viz.

Lillybulero, to its proper Tune. Old Sir Simon the King, &c. &c.

FROM

[6]

From all which it is evident, that it is not possible that the Pretender can be the King's Son—Page 20.

U

fo

n

to

tl

This is inforcing the Matter pretty well, tho', if you please, Sir, I think you might cram it harder down the Throats of those damn'd Jacobites. As for Example, in the Stile of your Brother, Emperor Peter, 'And if you don't be'lieve this to be true, G—d damn you eternal'ly *. Or suppose now we should put it in Crambo,

And this is Law, I will maintain.

Unto my dying Day, Sir;

And whofoever shall be King,
I will be Vicar of Bray, Sir,

Sure, after this, Sir, you don't expect any Body will be quite so foolish as to venture upon the convincing Particulars you bring us from your Friend Old-Sarum, that Child of Truth! as you are pleased to call him. Only, in the Way of Information, give me Leave to state a few of the Doctor's Propositions to you.

First, HE proves, unquestionably, that the Queen's Infirmities were such as it was not possible she could have a Child.

2dly. From the Authority of a very honest Woman,

* Tale of a Tub.

Woman, that she miscarried several Months before her Time.

of

it

a-

ur e-

1-

in

ıy

P-

m

as

ay

W

he

of-

m,

3dly. That she was delivered of a Prince on the 10th of June, who died the same Night, as was told by a certain Lord, who heard it whifpered through a Stone-Wall from a neighbouring House.

THE Devil's in't if all these Propositions, plainly proven as above, be not convincing. Yet I am afraid, reverend Sir, that not even the Priest and the old Woman in Conjunction here, (who, according to your elegant Verses, Page 97. * you tell us, are more than a Match for the Devil in Cunning and Impudence) nay, tho' I should add another Priest to the Company, will make this pass with the Vulgar. Strange! you'll fay, Is it to be doubted? Don't the Clergy say so? Those Children of Truth, who would not make or tell a Lie for the World, Page 1 5. As to the Degree of Credit that is to be given to that reverend Tribe, I believe your fingle Word would go a great Way, even without the Testimony of your learned Friend, who, from his great Reading in History, informs you, Page 97. That the Clergy made no Difficulty to form what Stories they had a Mind. I am forry to find

Logan, Page 97.

[†] Non audet stygius Pluto tentare, quod audet Infamis monachus, plenaque fraudis anus.

find, that the Use of Printing, which you there hint at, is even at this Day no Check upon

But, to be serious, reverend Sir, I am informed, by some Understrappers of the Law, that there is, what they call in their Gibberish, a Prasumptio juris in savours of every Child's Leguimacy, which cannot be taken away, so as to bar him from succeeding to his Father, but by a direct and positive Proof; nay, they pretend to say, That even the Testimony of the Mother, declaring her Son a Bastard, would not hurt him in his Succession. Now, Sir, upon these Principles let me put a Case.

Suppose the Wife of any Prince should be notoriously addicted to Incontinency, and that the good Man, her Husband, should be so much convinced of it, as to shut her up in Prison, and have no more to do with her—Let me ask you, reverend Sir, would you, upon the Suspicions arising from the Lewdness of the Mother, joined to some idle Stories raised and propagated by lying Clergymen; Would you, I say, dare to brand the princely Issue with the gross Name which you are so ready to sling at the Head of your Countrymen on all Occasions? Really, Sir, in Charity, as well as good Manners, you would be much in the Wrong.

BUT

tr

ha

ar

no Bo

OU

th

rie

tea

thu

roc

fto

anic

Po

pre Inv

ma

ver

Sut

ow

but

tho

up-

nere pon

be that uch and ask uspiher, gatfay, ross the ons?

Bur

ers,

But pray, Sir, after being fo clearly convinted yourself, and having fully demonstrated to the World, that the Pretender is a Bastard, may I not ask you, How comes it you put yourfelf into fuch a violent Paffion with the whole Race of Scots Kings, his Progenitors, as he calls them, which, you fay, he boafts have fwayed the Sceptre of Scotland with fo much Glory. As you have fairly made him out Filius incerti patris, and confequently whose Progenitors we know nothing about, What a Pox fignifies all his Boafting? Surely, whatever his Progenitors are, our Scots Kings are but little obliged to him for thus provoking your Rage. Pray, Sir, what could prompt you to disturb the Ashes of buried Majesty? Thus, like a ravenous Woff, to tear up from the Grave their venerable Bones; thus to infult the Manes of those ancient Heroes, who, at the Head of our gallant Anceftors, bravely maintained the Honour, Freedom and Independency of Scotland; who, in spite of Poverty, and from a noble Contempt of Riches, preserved their Liberties and Laws against all Invaders, and, by their Valour and Bravery, made the Name of Scotland and Scotfmen revered among the Nations? Could you find no Subject to exercise your Spleen upon but your own Country? Nobody to fling your Dire at but your own Countrymen? Were it true, that, in a Race of above 100 Kings, 16 of them should happen to be as wicked as you would B have

[10]

have them, Is it becoming in you, as a Scotfman, (if I ought to give you the Name) to defame the whole Race for their Mildeeds? Is not this a Species of Paricide? Suppose, Sir, your Son had put violent Hands on himself, Would you have so much gloried in your Shame, as to have made it the Subject of a Declamation to the World? And, if you had done so, could you taken it amiss, if the Sentence, given by you upon these unfortunate Kings, had been pronounced against you and your Race, That your Memory should rot and stink for ever.

But, to be plain with you, Sir, in spite of all you have said to persuade the missaken Gentleman to renounce his Relations, I scarce think he has Reason to disown them.

I think the Descendant of the great King Robert Bruce may be allowed, without Offence to any Scotsman, to boast of his noble Ancestor, our Deliverer from the Slavery and Chains of a foreign Invader, the Restorer of our Laws and Liberties, and second Founder of our Nation; who, in the worst of Times that ever Scotland saw, when brought to the very Brink of Ruin, her bravest Sons slain in her Desence, proscribed and driven into Exile, then raised her drooping Head, freed her from the Chains of a barbarous and unmanly Foe, (who seemed to glut his Vengeance with the Prospect of making her very Name forgot) and again sixed

fix Y the tio

If ha ry to Eu M wh like alre pir the me wa us vali feff An wh to Per

faid inte fixed the imperial Sceptre in her Hand-You will pardon me, Sir, if, as a Scotfman, I think it is among the greatest Honours this Nation has to boast of, in having this Hero for our King.

NAY, Sir, to come almost to our own Days. If the great Grandson of King John Sobieski had, upon fome Occasions, mentioned the Glory of his Progenitors, I scarce think it ought to have provoked the Spleen of any Man in Europe, far less one of your Tribe. Will the Memory of that invincible Monarch be forgot, who expelled the TURKS from Europe, who, like a Torrent carrying all before them, had already broke into the very Heart of the Empire, threatning with Blasphemics to destroy the very Name of our holy Religion? Will that memorable Day, in which the Siege of Vienna was raised, be ever forgot by a Christian? - Let us thank Heaven, and the Memory of that valiant Monarch, that this Day we are in Posfession of our Bibles, in Place of the Alcoran. And, whatever you may think, Sir, the Person who can boast of such Ancestors, has a Title to some Respect, in spite of your doughty Performance.

I beg Pardon, reverend Sir, for having faid fo much, more indeed than what I ever intended. I am even ashamed to put on a grave Countenance with you. I shall say but a few Words

denot our

s to n to you

upun-Me-

e of ken arce

Of-Anand r of nder mes the n in xile,

who pect

xed

Words more. You tell us, that this Nation has got little Glory by the five Reigns preceeding the Revolution. I shall readily agree with you in the Words, That the Nation has got little Glory from the Proceedings of a certain Set of People in these Reigns. To recapitulate a little.—The feditious Practices, the Calumnies and Forgeries, raifed and thrown upon Queen Mary by your worthy Patrons Knox and Buchanan, which drove that unfortunate Princess to her Fate, are but too glaring to the World. The Practices of your worthy Friends, the Covenanters, in the Reign of Charles the I. their obstinate Rebellion, notwithstanding all the Concessions made them which they could ask, and, to crown all, the Purchase of Infamy, at the Price of this good King's Blood and the Nation's Honour, do, I am afraid, cast too great a Blot upon us even at this Day; altho' it be as true, that the Majority of the Nation disowned that black Affair, and stand absolved of the Fact. So that, if ever Scotfman had Reason to wish the Records and Annals (not only of this, but of the neighbouring Nations who preserve the Memory of these Facts) could be disproved, it is during these Periods: These Times, I am afraid, reflect no great Glory upon the Nation indeed; and therefore I heartily wish they could be forgot.

Eur, to take your Words in the full Meaning you design them: Pray, Sir, what Dishonour has this Nation got from these Reigns.

Iknow

a

is la

ition

eed-

with

n Set

ate a

lum-

upon

Knox

unate

o the

ends,

he 1.

ll the

ask,

at the Nati-

reat a

be as

wned

f the

on to

ly of

who

ild be

y up-

earti-

Iean+ Disho-

gns.

know

I know the great Triumph of the Gentlemen of your Party (little to their Credit, if true, I should think) is the Reign of James the VI. which you affect to make a Contrast of with the preceeding Reign of Queen Elisabeth. A glorious Reign indeed! and which, if compared, will throw a Shade upon almost every other Period of English History. King James had no Armada's destroyed in his Reign; his Reign was pacifick. Yet I will venture, in spite of the Clamour raised against him, to point out a few of the Benefits derived from his Reign. In his Reign the Nation enjoyed a 20 Years Peace, during which, by his Care and Administration, the Trade and Wealth of the English Nation increased to such a Degree, * that the Farm of the Customs, which Queen Elifabeth left at 42,000 L. per annum, King James, without any Addition of Duty, raifed and left at 160,000 L. per annum, near 4 Times as much as he found it. To him that Nation owes the only beneficial Branch of Commerce, which (to use the Words of a late celebrated Writer) foreign Wars, immoderate Taxes, and corrupt P—ts have loft. He was the Founder, and to him is owing the Plantations of Virginia, New-England, and indeed all the American Plantations, Jamaica excepted; to protect and maintain which he raised the naval Strength of England to a greater Height than ever had been known before

Davenant on the Publick Revenue.

14]

before him. You will ask, What was the publick Revenue in the Reign of this arbitrary King? What heavy Taxes did the People in these Times of Slavery groan under for so great Acquisitions? Give me Leave to tell you, Sir, what they were. The whole Taxes laid together, in this King's Reign of 22 Years, amounted in whole to about 4 Millions, a Sum (crediti posteri!) somewhat more than the one Half of the last Year's Taxes only, (exclusive too of the Interest of the national Debt) which fits fo lightly on our Shoulders in these Days of Liberty.

These are Facts, Sir, &c.

From these the World will judge of Men and Books. Not from the Burnets, Oldmixons and Cooks *. POPE.

Fi

T G

no

tag

ma

tig

rio

do tha

for

A Ti

to.

II

COI " C

· n

to the

hin Sub

dee

mei but

be"

WITH what Face, Sir, can you then fay, This Nation had no Credit in this Scots King? Nothing but Bigotry founded on Ignorance can excuse you.

Bur I have insensibly run myself into Reafoning, which, believe me, I meant not to throw away upon you. A few Words more, and I have done with you for ever,

You

Authors of fecret and scandalous History.

U-

ry

in

eat

ir,

ze-

m-

re-

one

ve

ch

of

THE

and

ay,

nce

ea-

ow

Tou

Inid 500

You have nicked the Time to fall upon your Countrymen, when you think you have the Field clear, and Nobody dares oppose you. The great Men you attack are mostly in their Graves, and the only furviving one (an Honour to his Country) somewhat at a Disadvantage, at present, to treat your libellous Performance as it deserves. But, if that learned Antiquarian should be induced to make you a serious Reply, the World may judge if he won't do you Honour by descending so low. that I may not be thought to do you Injustice, for a Proof of your Learning and Knowledge in Antiquity, I refer the Reader (that has not Time or Patience to labour through the Whole) to your Arguments, from the Middle of Page 110. to the Top of Page 113. whence you conclude with faying, 'They are fufficient to ' convince any unprejudiced Person, that the 'Charter (on which you treat) is not ge-' nuine.'

They are sufficient, I will venture to say, to convince the meanest Writer's Prentice, that the grave Author was an Ignoramas, and gave himself Airs, in taking upon him to write on a Subject he knew nothing about. And indeed, Sir, according to these learned Arguments, you would make out, not only this, but most of the Charters of the Kingdom to be forged.

I should

[16]

I should be glad, however, reverend Sir, to excuse you on the Head of Ignorance, tho', I am afraid, your moral Character must fuffer a little in the Eye of the impartial World. You have, Sir, with your Eyes open, throughout the Whole of your Work, given partial Citations of your Authorities, as best suited your Purpose; you have apparently wrested the plain Sense and Meaning of Passages, into a Meaning contrary (I will venture to fay) to your own private Judgment, as well as common Sense. To give one Instance of many: The partial Scraps you give us, Page 120 and 121. of the famous Instrument at the Coronation of Robert the Second, which, if you had given us the Whole, would have clearly confuted any Thing you have faid on that Head; and the politive Affertions and Decisions, verbo facerdotis, in favours of your Arguments, (so frequent in your Book) contrary to Truth, are fuch Sacrifices from a Minister of that Religion, whose Essence is Truth, as exposes you beyond the Shadow of an Excuse.

Upon the Whole, reverend Sir, my best Advice is: Mind your spiritual Assairs, it will become you better: Teach your Flock the Doctrine of Charity, Mercy, and brotherly Love: Or if, according to the laudable Practice, your will meddle with the Times, stick to your Text in the Pulpit; there you may say what you please; there Nobody dares contradict you.

FINIS.



Your hout itatiPurblain eanyour mon
The
121.
n of
n us
any
the

Adl beloclocyour lext you

erdouent Sahofe the